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Each day the "In God we trust" motto on the silver dollar becomes a few cents' worth more significant.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD is sure that he is

an American citizen, while all intelligent people know that he is a pestilential A READER asks if the President had

any right to suspend the Geary act. No more than he has to suspend any law of the land. TAXPAYERS are interested spectators of the movements of Controller Woollen

in securing the money to take up the 7.3per-cent. bonds which matured yester-HEREAFTER when the Democratic party adopts a national platform it should add the proviso-"If successful

null and void." THE President's labors with Senator Voorhees have not been in vain. Official patronage has done its perfect work, and the Senator now declares for

in the next election this platform to be

a repeal of the Sherman silver law. SAFE themselves, many bank managers seem to think that it is safer for them to see sound industrial institutions suspend and turn their employes into the streets than it is to take a lit-

tle risk in lending to them. THE Hawaiian policy of this administration has been contemptible, and its outcome promises to be humiliating. If it had started out with no other purpose it could not have succeeded more completely in bringing the flag and the government into ridicule and disgrace.

THE evening Sullivan organ is displeased with the letter of General Harrison to the New York Republican League. Hereafter, the ex-President, if he desires to escape criticism in that direction, will submit his epistles to the Sullivan Turveydrop for the blue pencil

THE son of Abraham Lincoln took occasion, at the dinner at Harvard, to denounce the Anarchist-pardoning Governor of his native State and his assault upon as honorable a man as ever sat in the seat of justice with a vigor which called forth the loudest applause of the occasion. Never was anarchism greater discount in this country.

ABOUT three times a week the New York World remarks that the Harrison administration lost \$100,000,000 of gold received from its predecessor. Doubtless the World knows no better, but it is a very stupid cross-roads organ which does not know that the \$100,000,000, with over \$150,000,000 more, went to redeem outstanding bonds bearing interest.

ALL right-minded people sincerely regret the hardship which the fall in the price of silver has brought to the thousands of men employed in silver mines, but they are but a handful compared with the millions whose interests would be sacrificed if the government should insist on attempting to make silver equal to gold as money by coinage upon the basis of 16 to 1.

IT will be a feather in Indiana's cap if she furnishes the largest turn-out of uniformed veterans for the National Encampment parade ever furnished by any State. Present indications are good that she will, and no effort should be spared to bring it about. The next National Encampment promises to reach high-water mark in the way of attendance and interest, and for obvious reasons Indiana veterans ought to be here in great force.

If the names of deserters are found on the pension rolls, it must be due to oversight in that branch of the service, under the War Department, which furnishes the military record of every applicant before other investigation is made. That record bureau has, for several years, been under the direction of Colonel Ainsworth, a regular army officer. Neither can such pensioners be Grand Army men, as no men are admitted to membership who cannot pretent an honorable discharge.

CERTAIN government officials who have been recently removed from office are threatening to appeal to the courts to test the right of the President to make absolute removals of officials appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. If they do they ought to be laughed out of court. The President has an undoubted right to make removals from office whenever he may see fit. The spirit of civil-service reform may soggest a different course, but there is nothing in the law to prevent him from making absolute removals at

this regard shows himself to be a good hangs to an office with such a deathgrip as that is the very one who ought to be removed.

THE FINANCIAL SCHEME OF A CLEVELAND ORGAN.

The Philadelphia Record is at once one of the most pretentious as well as the most zealous of that class of Cleveland organs which desire to be regarded as not being out-and-out Democratic organs. Evidently impatient that the President has not presented a financial plan, it announces one of its own, which it is certain will bri g about a currency millennium if Congr ss shall have the "courage" to adopt it:

Stop the purchase of silver and repeal all laws making federal treasury notes (greenbacks) and silver certificates legal tender for the payment of debt. Provide for the gradual redemption and cancellation of outstanding greenbacks and silver bullion certificates, using the gold reserve for that purpose and establishing a sinking fund for the rest.

The silver certificates are not a legal tender, except to the government. To deprive the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks | of that quality would destroy that much of legal-tender money. To deprive coin certificates of legal-tender power would take out of circulation \$130,000,-000 of legal-tender money, leaving only gold and silver coin as the legal tender for debts. To deprive \$480,000,000 of legal-tender paper of that function, by an act of Congress, would plunge the country into financial disaster. Furthermore, this Cleveland organ directs as follows:

Repeal the tax on the circulation of national and State banks, and the law requiring deposits of United States bonds against circulating notes, on condition that bank issues shall not exceed 75 per cent. of their capital, and that outstanding bank notes shall be a first lien upon all bank assets and upon the liability of stockholders, with such other safeguards for redemption and the security of note holders as shall in-

sure the fullest credit to all paper currency. The above is a fitting climax. Repeal the tax on state bank circulation and require no deposit of first-class securities by banks for the redemption of their notes, the only restriction being the limitation of their issues of notes to three-fourths of the capital stock, which is not even required to be paid in, thus giving the note holder the first claim upon the assets of banks, including, of course, the deposits of their customers! Could there be any scheme devised which would more certainly make banking and the issue of bank money a synonym for robbery? Sarely the scheme of the Record cannot have the indersement of Mr. Cleveland, or of the Democracy of the East. It may be that the Record announces this scheme as a bit of facetiousness.

WATTERSON'S UNVEILING OF THE PRESI-

DENT. Some weeks since Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, announced that thenceforth he was not in politics, even as an attendant upon national conventions, and that from that time that paper would speak out for Democratic principles and policies as he understood them. Now that Mr. Watterson occupies the seat of frankness, the following utterance regarding

Mr. Cleveland will be read with interest A man as incapable of receiving impressions as of returning warmth, and sensible of criticism only to the point of resenting it, the President sits in the White House like a wooden image made to be worshiped, not to be loved. To the weaker members of his Cabinet he has imparted hie dull self-sufficiency and cold stolidity. The most servile as well as the sin-cerest form of flattery is imitation, the beggars on horseback whom Cleveland, seeking to discover a political planet and to people new it with creatures of his own, brought into being and mounted, have caught the trick of their chief, and are equally industrious and successful in neglecting great for little things. They, too, take more joy in one Republican who has repented and turned mugwump than in ninety and nine Democrats who have never gone astray. A near and old friend of his said to me not long ago: "Of all the arid natures I ever encountered, he is the most arid. He sympathizes with nobody, makes common cause with nobody, and in the most serious affairs trusts wholly and solely to fortune or

caprice." If a Republican editor should have written the foregoing it would have been attributed to partisan prejudice or malice, and of several hundred thousand Democrats, smarting under bitterness of blasted hopes, it would be pointed out as a case of sorehead; but Mr. Watterson is neither a Republican nor a sorehead. He is one of the few Democrats who is content to be a Democrat. Such being the case, Mr. Watterson is able to tear away illusions with which flatterers have disguised the President, to the end that the country may see Mr. Cleveland as a man of large experience and of rare intellectual capacity finds him through personal investigation.

Four high officials of the German Postal Department, two of them Imperial Privy Councilors, who are now doing the world's fair, are much chagrined and piqued at the way they were treated by the Postmaster-general. Coming to this country on an official mission, with credentials from the German Postal Department, they expected to receive some official courtesy at Washington. They were authorized to discuss some matters of international import with the Postmaster-general, but when they called on him they were very coolly received and informed that it would be several weeks before he could grant them a conference. Construing this as a hint that the Postmaster-general did not care to waste any of his valuable time on them they quietly left the capital. One of them said to the reporter of

a Chicago paper: Great consideration would be paid to any representative of the United States on any mission in Germany. The humblest would not be ignored and he would be treated as conrecously as the most noble guest. We have been absolutely ignored and really hampered in the performance of our duties. We feel as though we have been received very discourteously by the postal authorities in this country, and shall carry this report, with the others, back to our gov-

Postmaster-general Bissell seems to have two prime failings-he has "the big head" and he does not know how to treat people. The sooner he gets back to his Buffalo law office the better it will be for the postal service and the country generally.

REPRESENTATIVE COLLINS, of LaPorte county, seems desirous of bad notoriety pleasure. An office-holder who pro- in connection with the Roby prize-

poses to contest the President's right in | fighting ring. He says he has not heard | State who uses liquor at all has laid in a of any person in the northern part of subject for its exercise. A person who the State who is exercised on the subject and thinks if members of the Legislature would accept the gang's invitation to witness one of the fights their objections would be removed. Mr. Collins does not seem to realize that the State is disgraced by the Roby proceeding. It is through the election of such men as he to State legislatures that prize fighting is made possible.

In calling Congress together, Aug. 7, the President has but yielded to a popular demand, and it is probable that Congress will yield to that popular demand by repealing the silver purchase law in the hope that it will, in some measure, restore confidence. All hope that such action will have that effect, but those who look beneath the surface feel that the repeal of the Sherman act will not bring back that confidence and activity which prevailed a year ago. The President and his party will act wisely if they present the repeal as a clear and distinct issue and take time for the consideration of a substitute. Any substitute involving the repeal of the tax on the circulation of State banks as the condition of the repeal of the Sherman law will defeat the latter, as Republicans will not vote for a greater evil than depreciated silver. If the Democratic Congress would follow the repeal of the silver purchase act with a resolution declaring that no radical change will be made in the tariff, the confidence which the Democratic policy has sacrificed will gradually return.

A HONOLULU special to the New York

Tribune says: Every one is convinced that Minister Blount will report against annexation, for those who have watched him closely are certain that he has been in favor of the Queen from the outset. The talk of offering the islands to England has filled all the hotels and clubs for several days. Prominent annexationists say they do not propose any longer to waste time with President Cleveland. They declare that England has made overtures which give the hope that she will establish a protectorate and will deal fairly with all classes. This change of base has naturally created great excitement, and has led the royalists to believe that the time is now near for them to strike a blow for the return of the Queen. They say that the United States will never permit England to interfere, and that the only solution of the whole difficulty is to restore the Queen.

This, then, is to be the outcome of the administration's dilatory, do-nothing policy-a choice between a British protectorate for Hawaii and the restoration of the monarchy, with a half-civilized, superstitious, corrupt woman for Queen Of course, this government could never permit a British protectorate, but the other alternative is only less bad.

A New Departure in South Carolina, The Evans dispensary law went into effect in South Carolinia last night, at 12 o'clock, and to-day that sovereign State assumes exclusive control of the liquor traffic within its borders. The experiment is a novel one, and its outcome will be watched with interest by prohibitionists, liquor dealers and social economists. The law is purely experimental. It was enacted not, as many think, as a probibitory. but as a revenue measure, and its framers expect great things of it in this regard. As it gives the State a monopoly of the traffic in all kinds of intoxicating liquors, it is claimed that the profits which have heretofore been divided among all the liquor sellers and saloon keepers in the State will now go to the State itself. As the enforcement of the law is likely to mark a new departure in the history of liquor legislation a summary of its provisions will be of interest. It provides for one State dispensary, at the capital, the State dispenser to be appointed by the Governor. at a salary of \$1,800 a year. Each county shall have one dispensary, except that Charleston shall have four, and three other counties two each. There is a State Board of Control, consisting of the Governor, Attorney-general and Controller-general, who have the appointing of the county boards of control, consisting of three each, The county dispensers are appointed by the county beards of control, to whom they must present their petitions, signed by a majority of the freeholders of their respective counties, and give bond in the sum of \$3,000. County dispensers order their liquors from the State dispensary, the latter being allowed to charge them not more than 50 per cent. above the net cost, and the county dispenser is not permitted to charge more than 50 per cent. profit to the consumer, who can only obtain liquor by signing a blank form for the amount desired, only one purchase being allowed any individual during the twenty-four hours. There is nothing in the law about "medicinal purposes." County dispensers are required to open at 7 A. M. and close at 6 P. M. Any person may manufacture or bring liquer into the State for his own use, but there is a penalty of \$300 for selling or giving a drink to another. County dispensers work on a salary. The law provides that after deducting expenses of the State dispensary the profits accruing to that department shall go to the State, and after deducting expenses of the county dispensaries the profits thereof shall be equally divided between the city and county wherein they are situated. To secure the enforcement of the law the Governor has appointed a constabulary force of fifty constables, each of whom is authorized to make arrests for violation of the law. The State dispensary, where the liquors are bottled and packed preparatory to distribution among the county dispensaries, is thus described:

The dispensary is fitted up with three large tanks, capable of holding forty barrels of liquor each; two large tanks for the purpose of washing bottles, a twelve-horse engine, a steam corking machine, as well as a hand corker, two eightbottle and two six-bottle fillers, and an elevator to transport the liquors from one floor to the other, besides other minor equipments necessary to the business. The basement floor is used to store empty bottles, casks, etc., and for the purpose of bottle-washing. On the second or main floor the big tanks are located, and it is there that the general work of bottling, pack-ing, etc., is done. The third floor is used to

store anything that is convenient. The liquor is sent to the third floor, where it is emptied into a trough, six barrels at a time. The fluids are then conducted by means of pipes to the big tanks on the second or main floor. Around these tanks the fillers are situated, with the sealing basins near by. All four of the illing machines are run most of the time, each filler being operated by a boy. As he fills a rack of bottles it is removed by a truckman and placed at a sealing stand, where one young girl dipa the mouth of the bottle in a pot of liquid sealing wax, pushing it to another who stands near her ready to place the seal of the trucked to a table near by, where is labeled by another young woman. From this table it is trucked to the wrappers-men and boys who occupy low stools or sit upon the floor and stick the bottle in a ready prepared felt wrapper. Thence it is passed to the packers, who make it ready for shipment by packing it in

stead of straw or sawdust, which is ordinarily used. It is then ready for the shipping clerk. This is certainly unique among State institutions. In anticipation of the taking effect of the law, liquor dealers and saloon keepers have been selling off their stocks very cheap, and almost everybody in the lege in the fall.

barrels, using cotton-seed hulls for packing in-

supply. The Charleston News and Courier of June 28 says:

Inquiry yesterday developed the fact that few, if any, of the dealers in Charleston have a large stock of goods undisposed of. The whole-sale men and the grocery dealers have long ago cut into their prices so that their stock was rapidly diminished. Such a demand, they say, was never before heard of. Many of them could not begin to fill their orders, notwithstanding the fact that they had in many instances doubled and trebled their working force. Orders were not local either. While many wise virgins, willing and ready to replenish their lamps ere it was too late, were found in Charleston, their country cousins were no less enterprising and energetic. The express office has been burdened for weeks past with every known vessel which would contain liquids, and they have been billed for delivery in pretty much every town and hamlet in the country, and from the battlements of the battery to the rockribbed hills to the

If liquor drinkers throughout the State are as well suppled as this would indicate, the demand will not be very lively for a few months to come, and the State may find business dull. Friends of the law predict that the State will make a million dollars a year out of it, while its enemies predict its utter failure. Time will tell.

A MILITIA encampment at Roby would have some of the aspects of the old-time "muster day," which was by common consent set apart as a day for the fistic settlement of all old grudges accumulated during the previous twelve months.

THE cause of the Victoria disaster has been pretty definitely ascertained. The commander of the Camperdown acted in the manner of a woman crossing the street in front of a car.

A POSTAL card, mailed in Washington, D. C., in 1881, has just reached its destination. It had no quick delivery stamp on it, either.

THE Anarchists now affectionately call the Governor of Illinois "Altpferd."

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

How They Were Coming. 'Well, old man, how are they coming?" queried

the joyous young grocery clerk. "Ef you mean them city kin of mine," responded Mr. Haicede, carefully setting the basket of eggs on the counter. "I may say that they air comin' in droves."

Art Achtevement, "Did you hear about Palette's great success! He painted a picture of a bell, not long ago, and accidentally hung it where the summer sun had a chance to shine on it."

"In about half an hour it began to peel."

The Editor Grows Eloquent. From the Plunkville Bugle: "Some featherheaded enthusiasts who have no taxes to pay are earnestly urging that the town of Plunkville invest in water works. We wish to state right here, without reservation, that this town has no more use for water works than the ossilled man has for a bicycle."

The Reason of the Dog.

The young woman with the fluffy ourls was giving a lot of attention to the small dog she carried, and the young man looking on said: "That's just like a woman, to be making such a fuss over an insignificant little beast. A woman just naturally has to have something to love." "Love, nothing," growled the elder dan. "She just has to have something to talk to."

PITH OF THE STATE PRESS.

This country will get relief when the Democratic party is repealed and not before. - Lawrenceburg Press.

"Home currency" will be home currency sure enough. No one will be fool enough to attempt to use it fifty miles from home.

-Hartford City Times. THE only sure receipt for the restoration of confidence is the restoration of the political party whose defeat was the destruction of confidence. - Goshen Times. THE Democratic party seems to have

Camperdown struck the Victoria when it went over end for end .- Terre Haute Ex-THE recent decline in the price of silver is an argument in favor of an early extra

struck confidence and values much as the

session of Congress, but the President does not care to miss his annimer fishing trip. -Columbus Republican. WHEN Cleveland and his Cabinet heard of the news that India had suspended free-

silver coinage, they promptly met and after discussing the subject, decided to-do nothing .- Vincennes Commercial. MR. CLEVELAND's remark that he is "to have a session of Congress on his hands" discloses the fact that the President expects to have somewhat of a time with his Reichstag

of warring factions. - Evansville Standard. THE Democratic victory last fall was the result of an alliance between free trade and free coinage. This is the real secret of the recent financial disturbances and the present financial uneasiness.-Tipton Ad-

No market for wool, wheat cheaper now than then, business suspensions by the thousand, bursting banks all over the country, and a general tendency toward a reduction of wages in all directions foreshadows what we are coming to under this anti-American, free-trade administration. -Brazil Enterprise.

THE crash of the failing banks and the collapse of industrial establishments is heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific. from the Gulf of Mexico to the waters of the St. Lawrence, but above all the din and racket the voice of Grover Cleveland can be heard at Buzzard's Bay: "Put some more bait on my book."-Huntington Her-

STATE MILITIA ENCAMPMENT.

Terre Haute Will Get It-Offer of the Roby "Sports" Ignored.

The State military encampment will be held at Terre Haute from July 21 to 27. The offer of citizens of that place was accepted by Adjutant-general Robbins yesterday. and he will recommend to the Governor that the encampment be ordered to be held there. The offer includes grounds for the camp and all the horses needed, wood, straw and rifle range free to the State. This, the Adjutant-general says, 18 not in the nature of a bonus, but is merely to reimburse the State for the extra expense incurred by reason of taking the camp so far away from the heart of the State. The trip to Terre Haute will make a difference over holding the camp here of about \$2,000 in the railroad cost of "mobilizing" the troops, which number about 2,000. General Robbins says that the report that he intended or desired to hold the encampment at Roby is utterly without foundation, and he shows papers in proof in connection with correspondence with citizens of Terre Haute. He asked that city to furnish all that its citizens have agreed to do, and \$1,000 in money besides, but the best offer made was \$600. Inasmuch as there was no acceptable competition, there was no alternative except to select the Terre Haute offer.

Governor Matthews said, yesterday, that he had the sole authority in selecting the place, and that the proposition to use the grounds of the Roby race track would not be considered. His impression had been that there was a desire on the part of some of the officers and men to hold the encampment near Hammond and keep up the camp about ten days, so the boys could take two days at the world's fair, the State, of course, not paying for these days as service in its behalf.

Lieutenant Woods Resigns. The resignation of Luke Woods as second lieutenant of Company I, Second Regiment, at Crawfordsville, was yesterday

greater when the pardon was granted upon accepted by the Adjutant-general, who will forward it to Governor Matthews. the grounds given in justification of the with recommendation for favorable action. The reason assigned is that the young officer desires to leave the State to go into col-

HERO OF ROBY COMES HOME

Gov. Matthews Wonders if People Think He'd Write Himself Down an Ass.

Why the Prize Fights Are Not Suppressed-He Went to Crown Point-His Talk to the Normal School Students.

Governor Matthews arrived home yesterday from Terre Haute, at which point he stopped for a few hours yesterday morning en route from Chicago. He was on the programme to deliver the diplomas at the commencement at the State Normal School, but did not learn until his arrival that the class graduating this year was not to receive their certificates, and that the diplomas to the class of 1891, which was entitled to them for two year's service in the public schools would be delivered privately to those who have won the right to them. It is the rule of the school to give certificates to the graduating class, showing that they have completed the course of instruction at the institution, but before they are entitled to diplomas which exempt them from all further teacher's examinations in the State, they must have been engaged in successful teaching for two years. Thus the class which has felt the iron hand of authority this year, will have two years to reflect upon their course before they can realizefully that they have lost something. Governor Matthews was about to go to

his room to dress when the information about the change of programme was imparted to him. Pretty soon, he says, he met several members of the board, who confirmed the report, and while talking to them he received a note from a committee of five from the troubled class, asking for an interview with him at their room. consented," said the Governor last night in telling about the occurrence, "and after a short talk with these students, I said would like to meet the whole class. I listened to the story of the whole matter was asked to speak. I told the class that l could not be frank with them unless l should tell them that I believed they were in the wrong. I said that I believed the board is composed of fair-minded men and that if the class would make concessions, thought the trouble could be arranged. I said I did not see how the board could very well retrace their steps, as to do so would involve the discipline net only of this school, but of other State institutions. l left the students to reflect and come to some conclusion, but as there appeared to be no probability of a settlement, I took the noon train and came home. The board has done wrong, perhaps, in temporizing and trying to conciliate these students, but otherwise I do not see how they could well have done other than they have. The is that if it were not for four or five members of the class who are of ultra disposition, and who, not desiring to give down themselves, do not want to see the support of the rest of the class fall away from them. believe that when the members of the class separate, and they go to their several homes, where they can ponder alone on the affair, many of them will come to a different conclusion respecting it. Many of the class are quite well along in years, and have been superintendents of schools. They would not tolerate in schools of their own the sort of conduct which they are now exemplifying. I do not know what the outcome will be, but I hope it will not interfere with the prosperity of the school in the way of attendance, or in the way of future appropriations from the Legislature. Professor Tompkins, who is the cause of the whole trouble, has been holding receptions, and with his hold upon the students has been playing the role of a martyr."

ABOUT THE ROBY FIGHTS. "What about the Roby suppression that we were to have?" was asked. The Governor looked serious, and said that a great deal had been published about Roby which was unfair to him and grossly misrepresented him. "For instance," said he, "! never said I would call out the militia of the State. Do you suppose I would want to write myself down an ass! Some of the misrepresentations have been gross and willful. The News, of this city, has strained every possible statement so that you would not think that the articles were written by a citizen of the State. No opportunity to discredit the State has passed unaccepted, and to my certain knowledge the statements are wholly false. I have an honest and sincere desire to see the Roby corp ration suppressed, but the difficulty is to execute the laws under present conditions. The statement published as coming from O'Malley that I had conceded the right of the Columbian Club to carry out

their plans is absolutely false. "I will relax no effort to abolish the outrage upon the State. In order to satisfy myself as to public sentiment at Crown Point, I went there last Saturday, hoping to see Sheriff Friedrichs. but in this I failed as he was not there. I talked with some of the leading citizens and they said there was not much thought about the club in Lake county. They thought that the rest of the State is giving more attention to it than they are. One of them said to me, 'Well, we feel here that if the law is broken, the violators ought to be arrested but the fact is, the fellows that ron the thing came down here, bought a lot of sand hills that were not worth a d-n, a mile away from every body else where they do not disturb anybody.' Now that is the kind of local public sentiment that has to be met in every effort to suppress the prizefighting affairs. The law gives me no power to interfere locally until the sheriff has exhausted every resource that he has. I believe it is in his power to succeed, but under the act through which the club is running, he has to be very careful. He promised me that at the first fight he would arrest the lighters and those engaged in the affair, and he did arrest the two principals and the referes. A bondsman was secured and in order to frighten the sheriff, they brought suit against him and his bondsmen for \$40,000 damages. I have told the sheriff that he need not have any fear of such suits. It is useless to try to have the arrests made before the light comes on, though I have told Friederichs that the advertisements would warrant him in doing so. I have also told him that I would send him counsel from this city to assist the prosecuting attorney. I will make another effort to see what can be done to stop the club's exhibitions, but I am not ready to announce for a few days what this will be. I have consulted some legal gentlemen as to the full powers conferred upon me under the law. The difficulty lies in the law under which the elnb was incorporated. I do not try to excuse myself that I signed the bill. I conless that I did not see what its breadth was when I signed it, or I would never have done so.

INDIANA AT THE FAIR.

"What do you think of the Indiana ex-"It is first-class in some particulars. The educational exhibit is in advance of anything of the kind from any other State. The building surpasses the building of any other State for the purpose for which a State building should be intended. It furnishes a clubhouse for citizens of Indiana, and citizens of other States have learned to prize the building as a place of rest. The exhibits of mines and mining and of agriculture appeal to the expert who desires to know the resources of the State. It was a mistake, I think, not to arrange them in an attractive form, as other States have done, but in these other cases the exhibits cost much more money. The forestry exhibit is very poor, and it is the most signal failure among Indiana's exhibits. It is got up in a very poor way, and the specimens of our woods are not the best that could be had. Still, when it comes to making up the judgment of those who have seen the exhibits of all the States, Indiana's display will stand higher than it now gets credit for." What do you think of Governor Alt-

gela's action with regard to the Anarch-"I could not well speak of that without criticisus it. It was a mistake to pardon the Anarchists, but the mistake was made

Governor Matthews expressed pleasure that Congress had been called to meet Aug. 7. He said he had long thought it wise to call Congress together early, and he had | what may be described as great shape.

iavored not later than June 15. He favore the repeal, he said, of the Sherman law. The Governor was the victim of a neat trick by a sneak thief as he was leaving Chicago. The train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois on which he was riding to Terre Haute, stopped at the Twenty-second street station and just as it started up the thief deftly reached in his hand at the open window of the sleeper where Governor Matthews was sitting and seized his overcost. It was a light summer garment and not worth a great deal, and nothing of value in the pockets, but he feels that he was imposed upon.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.

Son of John N. Steeley Arrested in Cincinnati for Burglary.

Word was received by the authorities, last night, that John R. Steeley and Clarence Morris, of this city, had been arrested in Cincinnati. Both are wanted in that city for the burglary of a hardware store

on Washington avenue. John N. Steeley, the father of John R., who is a fifteen-year-old boy, lives at 180 East Vermont street, and has charge of all the departments of the Sinker Davis machine shops, and, when seen last night, knew nothing of his son's arrest, where he was, nor that he had been guilty of any crime. "He was here at the house last night," said Mr. Steeley, "and sat across the street on the grass with some other boys until 8:30 o'clock. He did not come home to bed, but we thought nothing of that, as he is in the habit of going away suddenly and not coming back home until he gets ready."

"Has your son ever been charged with having committed any crime before this?" "No. He has been incorrigible, but so far as I know harmless in his actions. For the last year or so his mother and I have done all in our power to get him to do right, but have failed. It ever a father tried to get a boy to go to school, I have tried to induce Reuben to do so, but could not. I got him in down at the Sinker-Davis Company, and for some time he seemed to be working fairly well, until some three months ago, he suddenly disappeared one morning from the shops, and for a week or so he was not in town. He had een to Anderson, Muncle and other place Mrs. Steeley and myself consuled on the subject of punishment and concluded to say nothing to him, as we had tried penalties vainly before. Then he was let out of his job because he would not work well. and for a month has been loating most of the time, working for O. Hubbill, who has a little shop on Georgia street, when he chose. I am grieved to learn that he is in trouble. I am a poor man, and I can't spend money on him. My wife and myself had concluded that if he got his bead into a halter he would have to stand the punish-

"Do you know Clarence Morris, his partner in the theft?" "No. I never heard of him." Mr. Steeley was anxious to know just what his son had done, and sitting on the doorstep, buried his face in his hands when told what is known about the matter.

INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Hon. W. H. Kinder has retired from the office of State Insurance Commissioner of

The valued policy bill was defeated in the Florida Senate recently, after a pro-

longed struggle, by a vote of 19 to 9. Judge Kellogg, of Illinois, threw the case of Mrs. Sophronia Twitchell against the Equitable Life, for \$250,000 damages for false imprisonment, out of court after a

trial of two days. According to a recent Court of Appeals decision a New York company issuing a policy of insurance to a resident of the State cannot be garnisheed by a creditor in another State by having process served on the company's attorney in that State.

Superintendent of Insurance Snider says the published statement that he has admitted the "Mutuai Reserve Fund Life Association" to do business in Kansas is premature. He says he has submitted the question to the Attorney-general, but that officer's opinion has not yet been returned Elmira, N. Y., now belongs to the New

York Mutual Life Insurance Company, 11

having taken a blanket mortgage on the water works, street-railway system. electric-light plant and gas plant. These were owned by a syndicate headed by Col. David C. Robinson. The mortgage is for Stockholders of the Northwestern Guaranty Life Insurance Company have petitioned the District Court at St. Paul, Minn.

that the company wishes to retire from business. There are no claims against the concern, and the policy holders were insured some time ago in the Chicago Guarauty Fund Life Society.

Miss Nellie Holgate, a young woman who disappeared so mysteriously while posting on Lake Washington, May 3, and for whose body the lake has since been dragged, has been found alive at her former home in Lead, S. D. A resident in Seattle received a dispatch from her in which she says she was robbed of \$100 and a gold watch, and This statement is weaked, however, by the fact that she had a five-thousand-dollar life insurance, and two Seattle men have been offering to produce her for a consider-

A jury before Judge Sayler, of Cincinnati, has rendered a verdict for the detendant in the case of the Friend Paper Company against the Hartford Steam Boiler Company. It was an action to recover \$15,000 on a policy issued by defendant to indemnify plaintiff against loss arising from the explosion of boilers. The defense was that the defendant's inspector, having examined the boilers which subsequently exploded, pronounced them unsafe, and the defendant, thereupon, canceled the policy as to those boilers. A second defense was that the plaintiff, contrary to the provisions of the policy, had taken out similar insurance in another company, thereby, rendering the policy void. The jury evidently considered one or both of these de-

"The prosperity of the great life companies doing business in New York find material illustration in the extensive real-estate improvements under way. The Manhattan's new building, with ground, will cost about \$3,000,000. The Metropolitan's magnificent marble structure, on Madison square, represents an investment of about \$3,000,000. The Mutual's extensive addition will cost something like \$2,000,000, while the Mutual Reserve's new building; on Broadway, will cost, when completed, more than \$3,000.00. Adjoining the great structure going up for the Postal Telegraph Company, at Broadway and Warren street, is a noble edifice. wherein will be housed the Home Life. The building with ground will represent an outlay of upwards of \$2,000,000. Referring to this subject a high authority on insurance writes: "Life insurance companies are every day devising new methods to give their policy holders more equitable cash and paid-up privileges with their policies, and the day has long gone by when managers would count on lapses as a source

Judge Bartlett, of the New York Supreme Court, has handed down a decision in the suit of Maynard against Vanderwerker, in which he found for the defendant. The case developed a very interesting state of facts. In 1888 Ray R. Smalley, a woman about twenty-five years of age, joined Mispah Lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and became insured for \$3,000 in favor of ber'aunt, Angelina Vanderwerker, with whom she had lived for many years. About a year afterward Miss Smalley married George H. Maynard, secretary of the lodge. About a month after her marriage she signed a paper, certifying that the policy issued in favor of her aunt was lost. A new policy was issued in favor of her husband. The original policy was never lost, but was in possession of her aunt. Miss Smalley died about eight months after her marriage. The society admitted owing ome one \$3,000, but asked the court to have Mr. Maynard and Mrs. Vanderwerker litigate it out, the amount of money being paid into court. In his decision, Judge Bartiett says that the contention of Mrs. Vanderwerker, regarding her rights to the policy because of paying the assessments.

was a correct one. The Coming Ticket,

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Now then for Cleveland and Herr Alt gold in 1896. Herr Most will make a tine Secretary of War. Die Freiheit will occupy the same confidential relations with the administration that Hoke Smith's great newspaper does now. Democratio and mugwump reform is working itself out in